# Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1861. NUMBER 217.


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**FORT SUMTER.**

Contrary to statements heretofore made public, as to the amount of provisions in Fort Sumter, the telegraph announces that Major Anderson has notified the War Department that he has rations for only fifteen days longer. This information, if correct, has placed upon the administration the necessity for decisive action in relation to that important position, and the subject, we are assured, has already been made a matter of Cabinet discussion. It is stated that Gen. Scott advises the evacuation of the fort. If so, it is doubtless upon the ground that an attempt to furnish it with additional supplies, or to reinforce it, would precipitate hostilities for which the Federal government is not prepared, and that a greater advantage would be gained by its evacuation, and so giving time to pacify the country in a condition for defense, than by holding it at the cost of immediate hostilities. Upon no other hypothesis could its evacuation be advised by that gallant soldier and patriot. The Cabinet, at our latest dates, had not decided, or at least had not made public, what line of policy would be pursued. Let us hope, however, that Fort Sumter will be held by Major Anderson, and that both provisions and men will be sent to him, leaving the responsibility for the consequences upon those who may oppose that action.

**THE COASTING TRADE—MR. LINDSAY'S PROPOSITION.**

Our commercial readers have not forgotten the recent visit of Mr. LINDSAY, of Great Britain, to the United States, on a mission to induce the throwing open of the coasting trade of this country and of Great Britain to the ships of each nation, respectively. Mr. Lindsay addressed the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of all the cities that he visited, and in the main the views which he advanced were cordially seconded by his American hearers. The New York Chamber of Commerce referred the matter to a Special Committee, and we are now in possession of both the majority and minority reports of that Committee. The majority report is adverse to the proposition of Mr. Lindsay in every particular. They think that Great Britain would be immensely the gainer by it, but that American ship-owners would not be compensated for the surrender of the advantages now secured to them by our Navigation laws. They assert that our coasting trade is increasing at the rate of 100,000 tons yearly—that the vast extent of our coast, the facilities for transportation on our railroads, greatly increasing the rapidly developing resources of our great interior, render it difficult to overestimate the importance of retaining the control of our coasting trade. Mr. Lindsay's proposition admitted within its scope the trade of the Northern Lakes. On this point the majority say:

> In opening the Lake trade we should have much to lose and little to gain. Mr. Lindsay only says, 'If the ship-owner is a sensible man, he will see that the trade must be opened for him.' Now we have the lion's share of the trade on the lakes, sufficient tonnage to do it, and the best class of material for its increase when required. Lake Michigan could no more Illinois appointments for a fortnight to come. Many are disposed to think Illinois has got enough already, having seven appointments to cities, from a first-class Foreign Mission down, amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum each, or more.

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"Mark the consequences of that gap in the law. While the world and the streets rang with his lines and his tunes, while fiddlers fiddled and waxy paid, and the songsters sang and were well richly paid, the poet, to whom all those empty music pipes allowing, and a million ears listening with rapture, was fleeced to the bone. All he reaped the cold east of the sorrowful. For why? The songs was an author, an inventor! And so in the midst of successes that enriched others and left him poor, he moulded of the poor mould of art, attempt to found a Charity for distressed performers, nature suddenly broke down under the double agony of a heart full of wrong and an empty belly, and the poet sank by himself.

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**From Washington.**

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, March 9—Midnight.

The long conference of ex-Governor Rousset of Louisiana and Commissioner Bonn on Southern Confederacy in arriving here to-day excites surprise and grieves secessionists a good deal. Rumor says Rousset is too good a Union man to consort with any such an errand.

Mr. Lincoln's levee last night was a monster mass meeting. The people turned out as if they had never seen a live President before, as indeed they had not for four years past. The White House was packed in every part with one solid wedged mass of crinoline and broad cloth. The fair sex, family and all, by thousands had swarmed into the Presidential festive, hundreds went away unable to get within gunshot of the lions.

Mr. Lincoln held his ISY for the honors with much grace, and were the recipients of a courteous and hearty greeting for nearly three hours.

Mrs. Lincoln will hold daily receptions all next week, to relieve somewhat the public pressure at the Presidential levee.

It is confidently asserted that D. K. Carter, of Ohio, will be appointed Federal Judge of Nebraska. It is given out that Mr. Lincoln will confer to no more Illinois appointments for a fortnight to come. Many are disposed to think Illinois has got enough already, having seven appointments to cities, from a first-class Foreign Mission down, amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum each, or more.

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**Napoleon and the Pope.**

The N. Y. *Evening Post* gives a synopsis of the late address of Louis Napoleon on the state of the Country. The following is the Emperor's explanation of his agency in the affairs of the Pope:

At the close of Villafranca, the Emperor had succeeded in favor of conferring on the Pope the Presidency of the Italian Confederation, and urged him to grant to his people the concessions required by the gravity of the situation. The Holy See, by refusing to reform administration in the dissidents provinces, and by substituting private citizen for priests in the distribution of public offices, would have, in the opinion of Louis Napoleon, retained the Legations. But the Pope rejected all propositions of this kind, and even the idea of a plan of reform, to be treated conjointly with France in the year 1859, unless the substitution of the Romagna was guaranteed.

Having failed in this, France then proposed that all the Catholic nations of Europe should meet, and that resolutions be adopted to supply by voluntary gifts all sums sufficient for the safe keeping of the Pope, and an annual income inscribed first on the books of public debt. To this generous advice the Pope replied that he would not have the Romagna before his right upon the Romagna had been recognized, and claimed besides the precious Forges of Mentana. Before consenting to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum each arrive.

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Chicago, March 6, 1861.

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"Henry Carey was a man of genius. He wrote for the theatre with immediate and lasting success. Next he handled satire; and Pope took his verses for Swift's, and Swift for Pope's. Lastly, he settled down to lyrical art; with a rare combination of two rare talents, he invented immortal melodies, and the immortal words to them. He wrote the words and melody of the National Anthem. For this last he deserved a pension and a niche in Westminster Abbey.

"In a desperate mood, he wrote cheerily. He never failed to hit the public. He was of his age, ye immortal. No artist can do more. But there was no copyright in art.

"Mark the consequences of that gap in the law. While the world and the streets rang with his lines and his tunes, while fiddlers fiddled and waxy paid, and the songsters sang and were well richly paid, the poet, to whom all those empty music pipes allowing, and a million ears listening with rapture, was fleeced to the bone. All he reaped the cold east of the sorrowful. For why? The songs was an author, an inventor! And so in the midst of successes that enriched others and left him poor, he moulded of the poor mould of art, attempt to found a Charity for distressed performers, nature suddenly broke down under the double agony of a heart full of wrong and an empty belly, and the poet sank by himself.

"They found him cold, with skin on his bones, and a half-penny in his pocket! Think of this when you next hear 'God Save the Queen.'"

**The Valuable North.**

In case Lincoln and his administration choose war with the South, one of the first steps in Southern enterprise will be the leasing of school books and other works that have been copyrighted by Northern men. From this source alone an immense profit will be annually drawn from the Southern market. Everywhere would be found substitutes for the works for the manufacture of Northern patent medicines. A single firm in Boston which the Southern patentee receives fifty dollars can be made for ten. The Southern negro can sell for twenty-five dollars and more. He can scarcely be bought for a thousand. Agricultural implements and a hundred other things. And this would be almost as nothing compared with the profit to be made by the brothers of Southern privateers. The Southern people can stay at home and destroy the North. They now stand on the defensive. They await an invasion. They will then commence; they will strike the North in every vulnerable point.—Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser.

**A California Scientific Lady Farmer.**

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society, a committee reported on the farm of Mrs. Mary E. Windsor farm, five miles east of Sacramento, containing 320 acres, is finely situated, principally in the center of the farm, and is a pleasant residence with seven rooms, besides a two-story house. There is a good barn 85 by 40 feet, a granary 30 by 20 feet, holding 5,000 bushels; an orchard of 600 fruit trees in bearing, and 2,000 more of the choicest varieties just coming into bearing; 200 acres of excellent hay. Twenty-five acres of "Summer fallow" planted in Autumn, 1859, produced 3,000 bushels of wheat and rolled in bins, produced 3,334 bushels per acre; 50 acres of fall wheat yielded 100 bushels per acre; 50 acres of barley, 2,500 bushels; 50 acres of potatoes, 1,000 bushels; 50 acres of corn, 2,500 bushels; total of 8,000 bushels of produce, selling at 1,000 dollars. The orchard yielded 1,200 bushels; an increase of 200 bushels on last year. Forty-eight acres of the harvesting as of which was sold for 1,000 dollars. Twenty-five acres of potatoes yielded 1,000 bushels, selling at 1,000 dollars. Fifty acres of corn yielded 2,500 bushels, selling at 1,000 dollars. Total sales of crops, 8,000 dollars. Mrs. Windsor has 1,000 acres of land, and cultivates 320 acres. She has a large number of applicants for offices from the Border Slave States. In some cases they complain of want of consideration of their claims. One Virginian, a delegate to Chicago, is so disgusted with the slights met in certain official quarters, that he declares he is going to Richmond and will actively agitate separation from the North. He says the Yankees want all the offices for themselves, but most of the Yankees are quite as badly accommodated.

At the time the census returns were first classified, the rough estimate gave Illinois thirteen Congressmen. It is now discovered she is entitled to fourteen, a pretty good Yankee for one State, from nine to fourteen members.

**Rare Bibles.**

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The number of copies of scarce Bibles was the peculiarity of the July sales in London. I write exclusively of Bibles preceding King James's Version. There were, as reported, sixteen or eighteen copies in all sold. The highest price paid was £38. I notice the most important:

Biblia Graece, Venice, Aldus, 1518. First printed Greek Bible. $150.

Luther's German Bible, 1st edition, Wittenburg, Hans Luft, 1534. $200.

Bible, translated by Miles Coverdale, folio, 1st edition, 1535. $475.

New Testament, Coverdale; James Nicholson, Southwark, printer, 1538, imperfect. $90.

Bible, Cranmer's version, Richard Grafton, 1540. First edition, imperfect. $275.

Another copy, quarto, 1540. $325.

Sebastian Munster's Hebrew Bible, 2 vols., folio, Basil, 1546. Presented by Munster to Melancthon, and having many notes by the latter. $75.

The Bishop's Bible, Richard Grafton, 1541. $265. Another copy, black letter, wood cuts, folio, London, C. Barker, 1573. $40.

Tyndall's New Testament, 1548. $57. Another copy, London, R. Jugge, 1553. $50.

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# Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861.

### INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

It is stated upon what seems to be good authority, that before the close of the late Administration, Mr. Black addressed a circular letter to all foreign governments protesting in decided terms against the recognition of the Confederate States as an independent government. We doubt not that the present administration will cause a still more earnest protest of like character to be made, and that it will be everywhere respected and acted upon. Messrs. Yancey and the other appointees of Mr. Jeff. Davis to foreign governments, will probably on arriving at their destination, find themselves as unimportant personages as the Commissioners from Montgomery are at Washington.

### ANOTHER EFFORT.

There seems to be no end to the complications resulting from the action of the seceding States. Our Washington correspondent directs attention in another column to the fact that importations for the Western States are likely to be made via New Orleans instead of New York, as heretofore. The correctness of his conclusion, is indisputable, provided the Federal Government is not able, from lack of the proper authority, to collect duties on imports at Southern ports. Such a result would prove highly detrimental to the commercial interests of the last-named city, and would cripple the government by cutting off the principal source of its revenues. New York has heretofore been vehement in opposition to the execution of the laws of the Federal Government in the seceding States. The diversion of the largest half of her trade to Southern ports, will probably shed new light upon the subject, and lead to a change of sentiment on the subject. At all events, this and other pressing subjects seem to demand an early meeting of Congress.

### KEEP COOL.

In these days of disloyalty, treason and secession, when every breeze that blows is freighted with rumors involving the permanency or the early overthrow of the Federal Government, the best advice to be given or acted upon, is the homely recommendation to "keep cool." While we would not shake light of the troubles that are upon the country, and while we read by admit that the crisis through which our nation is passing is critical in the extreme, we nevertheless urge our people not to be moved by the thousand and one reports that are constantly going out from Washington. As a general rule these stories are entirely without foundation, coined in the fertile brain of sensation reporters; and even when they do possess the color of truth, the actual facts are sure to be so greatly distorted and magnified as, if credited at all, to give rise to the most erroneous conclusions. The better way is to receive them all with large allowance and to be disturbed by none. Whatever may be the upshot of our present difficulties, the country can rest content in the knowledge that an honest man and patriot is at the helm, and that nothing that can be done to save the ship with its valuable cargo, will be left untried. Let everybody, therefore, while hoping for the best and being prepared for the worst, be in the most favorable condition for meeting either result, by keeping perfectly cool.

### A FLOCK OF GULLS.

About once a year a stalled number of Republican greenhorns are sold by the adroit and supple Senator from Illinois. This is not in itself surprising, but when we reflect that the gulls are taken in and done for each time in the same way and by the same sort of bait, it may well excite our wonder. We are told at least once a year that Mr. Douglas is on the point of becoming a Republican! Men whisper it to each other in Washington. A professional guidance gets hold of it and telegraphs it to the New York *Daily Slogger*, whence it is copied by other telegraphers and sent to other *Sloggers* all over the country. A stated number of sincere Republicans are duped by it each time. Braying in a mortar does not cause their folly to depart from them. The dental experience of 1858 teaches them no lesson. Notwithstanding the plain and patent fact that Mr. Douglas's record has been more and more proslavery from the introduction of the Nebraska bill to the present day, they continue to be blown about by every wind of doctrine which represents him as renouncing the monstrous heresies of his life. This strange allusion may be partly due to the prevailing impression that Mr. Douglas has no fixed principles of action, and partly to the eager desire among Northern men to see him abandon the taskmasters who have used him so shabbily.

The latest and most ill-founded of these rumors is the current story that Douglas has endorsed President Lincoln's Inaugural and determined to support the doctrines therein set forth. We have carefully perused the speech on which these assumptions are based, and we hesitate not to pronounce it the most Jesuitical and malevolent harangue that has been pronounced in the Senate for a twelvemonth. Here is the "endorsement" which the *Times* and *World* of New York, and various other journals, appear to be delighted with:

"In other words, the President says if the collection of the revenue will lend to a peaceful solution, there, there will be no occasion for *any of that coercion has that effect*, then it will be abandoned."

Those who pretend to find a support of the plainly declared policy of the Administration, in this paragraph, should be treated for strabismus. Mr. Douglas would make the new President as base a traitor, as poor an imbecile as Buchanan. He declares it is Mr. Lincoln's purpose *not to execute the laws*, if the attempt be resisted. He puts phrases in his mouth which no one but a knave and a coward could utter. The outrageous falsity of the speech has already been plastered by the Chicago *Press*. That sheet has the candor to say: "We confess we were unable to view the message in this light." Of course not. There, fore, it appears, submit to all the legal inabilities which are consequent upon her extraordinary and, in fact, incomprehensible conduct.

—The Hartford *Press* has an agreeable sketch of the new Secretary of the Navy from which we extract:

He is not a man of temporizing expedients, finesse and intrigue, but the very reverse. Every policy he has sought to the test of fixed principles. The thorough democracy of Thomas Jefferson is a part of his very being; his opinions are positive, and he is not a person made them his friends, and you never could move either from what he thought was right ground.

He is in readiness to tell the people of this State what manner of man he is. For over thirty years he has been a leading public man in Connecticut. For years he conducted the Hartford Times, and he and the late John M. Niles, almost inseparable friends, founded the Jackson Democratic party of the State. Many times has he won a very useful member of the Legislature. His discharge of the duties of Postmaster General will be referred to by these parties with that department, as a model for years to come.

During the Administration of Van Buren he was Treasurer of Hartford; and under Polk he was at the head of a Bureau in the Naval Department. Hence that time he has been in public life, and always in office. A year-seeking and studying, and exhibiting a strong interest in the public welfare. Doubtless he has had many political enemies, but he has been one of the unflinching sons of a democratic faith, and his political position, qualifications and character will be fully canvassed in the Democratic papers of the State. We do not think a register to get him elected is necessary, as he is well known to the people, personally and favorably by many of them. Democrats will be pleased to learn that Mr. Welles is called to the head of the Navy Department, and we think the people will be satisfied with the selection.

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### PERSONAL.

Mr. M. Harting a well known artist, residing Grand Rapids, Mich., died in that city on the 8th. He stood at the very head of his profession in Michigan, and was a gentleman who enjoyed the esteem of all.

—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Washington that Mr. Crittenden will accept the invitation extended to him by the Common Council of the city of Boston, and visit that city at an early day.

—A large meeting of the Republicans of New Market, N. H., last week unanimously passed a resolution requesting President Lincoln to appoint Major Robert Anderson, Brigadier General in the U. S. Army, in place of David E. Twiggs, traitor.

—His Excellency, Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, with the advice and consent of the Council, has appointed Thursday, April 4 as a day of fasting humiliation and prayer.

—The Albany *Journal* says that the reported marriage of Miss Harriet Lane to Mr. James Carlisle, is not true. The event may take place, and while the veracity of the Washington will remain at Lancaster, Miss Lane may go to Carlisle, but in the State of Pennsylvania, but in the State of Matrimony.

—Young America Train of Boston, now rolling in London, had an interview with the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, at the office of the Board of Trade, and submitted a model for a street railway in London.

—Wm. W. Fox, formerly of the well-known firm of C. Bolton, Fox & Livingston, an old merchant of New York, and President of the New York Gas Company, died on Friday evening at his residence at West Farms, in the 78th year of his age. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

—Miss Margaret Lea Beran, the young lady who, being the daughter of a celebrated London surgeon, was married, by her own procurement, to an omnibus conductor, under the name of Margaret Bevan, with the understanding that the marriage should never be consummated, which has since been observed, has been denied a decree pronouncing her marriage null by the Court for Divorce. She must, therefore, it appears, submit to all the legal inabilities which are consequent upon her extraordinary and, in fact, incomprehensible conduct.

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### Steamer Sunk.

The Steamboat of Hardy Island sunk in the Mississippi on the 7th. The steamer was very large and commanding, owned by the United States Government. A number of soldiers were on board. A number of soldiers were on board. A number of soldiers were on board

...raphic Pills
CURE
...ck Headache.
CURE
...rvous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
...Headache.

...the World Asks For the unprecedented success of these ... has become necessary to state that ... Headache may be prevented and ... at the commencement of its ... Immediately ... of from pain and untimely end be ... to which females are so subject. ... not gently upon the bowels—removing ... Liver, Mild, Gentle, Delicate Females, and ... system of salutary habits, they are valuable in a ... survey, improving the Appetite, giving vigor and ... to the digestive organs, and restoring the ... to cheerfulness and strength of the whole system. ... CATHARTIC PILLS are the result of long investi... and carefully conducted experiments, having ... in use many years, during which time they have ... secured and refined a vast amount of pain and ... from Headache, whether originating in the ... stomach system or from a deranged state of the ... system.

...These pills are entirely vegetable in their composition, and ... may be taken at all times with perfect safety without ... dietary change of diet, and THE ADDITION OF ANY ... WHATEVER TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER ... THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have the signature of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of ... PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS

Will meet those all who suffer from HEADACHE, THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

NASHVILLE, Conn., Feb. 10, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,—I have tried your Cephalic Pills and ... CURE in two hours. I would say to the afflicted ... trouble more, ... Yours, etc. ...

Mr. SPALDING,—I have purchased no one more ... Cephalic Pills; I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM. ...

Mr. SPALDING,—Please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. ... Respectfully yours, ...

Mr. SPALDING,—I HAVE TRIED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM SATISFACTORY. ...

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.,—Dear Sir,—Please send ... THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED. ...

Mr. SPALDING,—Please send me ... Cephalic Pills. ...

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Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
STARK MILL BAGS.
50,000
STARK LEWISTON 2½.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS,
BEDDINGS, FEATHERS, &c.
P. PALMER.
SPRING GOODS
At RETAIL.
DRY GOODS
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS.
S. HOLMES & SON,
Beef and Pork Packers,
S. HOLMES & SON.
CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
Flouring and Grist Mills,
Special Notice
to Shippers.
Special Notice
Notice to Shippers
To GRAIN SHIPPERS
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
Lumber Lumber
WALLACE & BROKER,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
NEW YORK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A PROTEST AND REMONSTRANCE AGAINST SECESSION.

Important Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COMMISSIONERS.

Reply Still to Be Made Public.

The Virginia Convention.

Important Action in the Missouri Convention.

THE "STAR" GONE OFF.

What is to Be Done with Fort Sumter.

PREPARING TO FIRE SOUTH.

Important from Texas.

ARTHUR CONVENTION.

U. S. Senator—Slave Insurrection.

Washington.

Foreign.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

COMMERCIAL.

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1861.
ADDITIONARY.